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American Model United Nations General Assembly First Committee

GA First/I/1

SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION: Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament

measures

SUBMITTED TO: The General Assembly First Committee

The General Assembly First Committee,

Affirming the United Nations previous work on disarmament, with a specific focus on the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT),

Acknowledging that practical disarmament measures, particularly the reduction and regulation of small arms and light weapons (SALW), are vital for post-conflict peace consolidation and sustainable development,

Recognizing the importance of each Member State's right to sovereignty as well as their right to self-defense,

8 Noting that different Member States have unique needs dependent on region and current sta-9 tus,

Expressing grave concern over the risks posed by the spread of conventional ammunition to non-state actors,

Confirming the need to implore other Member States when in violation of international arms-reduction treaties, specifically the ATT,

Reaffirming United Nations Security Council resolution 2250 (2015) of 9 December 2015, which recognizes that including youth, especially those in armed conflict, can significantly contribute to the maintenance and promotion of international peace,

17 Emphasizing the need to prevent further security issues caused by unregulated non-state ac-18 tors,

Alarmed by the continued development of newer, more destructive arms,

Emphasizing the need for landmine and abandoned ordnance cleanup efforts across the world,

- 1. Calls for Member States to continue their adherence to relevant non-proliferation treaties, such as the ATT;
- 2. Calls upon all Member States to strengthen border security and intelligence-sharing mechanisms to prevent non-state actors from acquiring small arms, light weapons and chemical agents that could be used in warfare or terrorist activities;
- 3. Endorses the increased cooperation both within and between regional blocs on the topic of non-proliferation;
- 4. Recommends the implementation of a multi-tiered framework, put in place by Member States toward other Member States for reprimanding those States found to be in violation of non-proliferation treaties to which they have signed and/or ratified that:
 - (a) Will focus on pre-existing blocs;
- (b) Shall consist of recommendations for economic and political actions, including formal warnings, sanctions and embargoes where;

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(i) Formal warnings shall be the first tier and will be submitted to the government ofthe States Parties found to be in severe violation of their treaties after which theState who received the notice will have a period from the reception of the warning tore-establish compliance;

- (ii) Military sanctions shall be the second tier and shall be implemented if a Member-State should continue to fail to comply with their treaties after which the State willhave an additional period of time from the implementation of sanctions tore-establish compliance;
- (iii) Should States Parties remain in noncompliance with their treaties for that period oftime, the regional bloc may opt to place an embargo on the non-complying statethat would remain in effect until the state is determined to be compliant;
- (iv) The bloc may also opt to extend military sanctions if the situation calls for it;
- (v) The periods of time mentioned shall be no less than 12 months and no more than 48 months, based on the current situations in the non-complying State;
- (vi) States will have the ability to submit a report appealing a break in the rules if they feel their State is unable to meet the requirements due to economic or resource limitations;
- 5. Further recommends that the aforementioned multi-tier framework be implemented through the Security Council;
- 6. Recommends a regional focus in Africa working with the African Union (AU) to combat the specific arms issues that affect the African States that will:
- (a) Monitor the illegal small arms that are being imported into the African Member States and used by non-state actors through the AU by requesting additional funding from the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly to aid the AU in helping reinforce States' accurate reporting to the UN and give special attention to States that struggle in their monitoring of small arms trafficking and non-state actors;
- (b) Encourage the AU members to request training from the United Nations Border Security and Management (BSM) that could assist African Member States' police and border security in curbing the movement of illegal small arms and non-state actors;
 - (c) Support enforcement of existing arms embargoes on States experiencing conflict;
- 7. Recommends a regional focus in Europe working with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) to combat the specific arms issues that affect the European Countries that will:
- (a) Monitor the progress of disarmament with the goal of reducing proliferation, including the monitoring the trade of small arms across Europe to ensure that small arms do not fall into the hands of non-state actors;
- (b) Call for discussions to ensure that European security interests are taken into account to ensure stability on the European continent;
- (c) Call for the establishment of a European focused division of landmine/abandoned ordnance cleanup;
- (d) Monitor the use of military drones to ensure that they are compliant with the EASA and further ensure that drone use aligns with the EDA to promote civilian safety;
- 8. *Recommends* Member States in the Middle East and North Africa to work to combat the specific arms issues that affect this region by:
 - (a) Monitoring the stockpiling of conventional weaponry;
 - (b) Reaffirming the necessity of adherence to the AROS Program;
 - (c) Encouraging the prohibition of ballistic missiles;

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- 9. *Recommends* a regional focus in the Central & South American Countries working with the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States to combat the specific arms issues that affect this region by:
 - (a) Designating issues relating to Central & South America to point I of the 1st General Assembly. Including the definition of violent non-state actors, which in this region will refer to, but not limited to, including, but not limited to, cartels, terrorist groups, gangs and trans-national criminal organizations;
 - (b) Monitoring the movement of illegal weapons through formal and informal points of entry into countries as well as their origin;
 - (c) Encouraging States within the region to work together in unison in tackling common issues relating to violent non-state actors;
- (d) Discouraging States who support, trade or otherwise affiliate with violent non-state actors;
- (e) Requesting the recommendation for the allocation of funds by the United Nations and other international groups for countries to better their control points of entry in order to stop the illegal transport of weapons, drugs and vehicles;
 - (f) Recognizing the fact that many of the groups referred to above point are supported by mechanisms outside of the illegal weapons trade and that additional measures to attack the source of power for these groups may have to be made;
- (g) Denouncing the presence of foreign weapons in internal conflicts within Central & South America;
 - (h) Encouraging Member States outside the region to take measures to avoid legal weapons falling into the hands of violent non-state actors;
 - 10. Recommends a regional focus in Oceania working with the Pacific Island Forum (PIF) to combat the specific arms issues that affect the Oceanian and Pacific Island Countries by::
 - (a) Monitoring the progress of disarmament with a goal to reduce proliferation;
- (b) Calling for discussions to ensure that Pacific Island security interests are taken into account to ensure stability on the Oceanian continent.

Passed, Yes: 61 / No: 18 / Abstain: 16

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